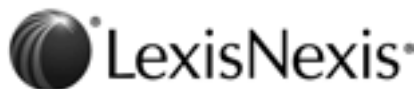


EXHIBIT J



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Barron's

June 10, 1996 Monday
Correction Appended

SECTION: Pg. 15

LENGTH: 3105 words

HEADLINE: Hooked on Drugs: Why do insurers pay such outrageous Prices for pharmaceuticals?

BYLINE: By Bill Alpert

BODY:

Jim Fanning saw the plaque in a doctor's splendid home: "This is the house that leucovorin built." Leucovorin is one of the cancer drugs that typifies a basic drug-industry pricing convention that, in Fanning's view, is a multibillion-dollar fraud. Fanning, the pharmacy director of Fort Worth-based ChemoLab, isn't alone in criticizing the published wholesale prices that most insurers, public and private, use in determining how much to pay for pharmaceuticals. For many drugs, especially the growing number coming off patent and going generic, the drug providers actually pay wholesale prices that are 60%-90% below the so-called average wholesale price, or AWP, used in reimbursement claims.

But Medicare, one of the largest insurers that still reimburses at AWP, is about to demand a change. The huge federal health-insurance program, trying to forestall insolvency, soon will propose regulations aimed at cutting the amount it lays out for the nearly \$2 billion in annual drug claims it covers outside of hospitals. The move -- especially if it is followed by others now paying near AWP for drugs -- will attack from a new direction the pricing practices of a drug industry already beset by antitrust suits from retail drugstores. It also could upset a large segment of the health-care industry, which has thrived on the huge spread between the published wholesale prices used in insurance claims and the far lower wholesale prices actually paid.

That segment includes oncology practices, respiratory therapy firms and home-infusion companies. It also includes the drug makers themselves, whose allegedly inflated price lists and the opportunity for profiteering that they afford to middlemen, gain them market share and encourage overuse of their products. Among the publicly traded companies that could be affected: Apria Healthcare Group, Lincare Holdings, RoTech Medical, OmniCare, Abbott Laboratories and Baxter International.

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Most people don't even know that Medicare pays for pharmaceuticals and related products, but through piecemeal congressional authorizations, the program now covers certain drugs for emphysema, cancer, kidney dialysis and organ transplantation, often requiring injection. While still barely 1% of its nearly \$184 billion in 1995 spending, Medicare's outpatient drug bill (not including co-payments) was \$1.8 billion last year, double 1992's level.

Under its current regulations, Medicare provides reimbursement for those drugs at the lesser of either its estimate of what the drugs cost the doctors or the Average Wholesale Price.

But Medicare's attempts to survey doctors for their costs have been stymied by federal paperwork rules, so it reimburses at the AWP.

Like most drug buyers focused on average wholesale price, Medicare looks to compendia such as the Red Book, put out monthly by Medical Economics, of Montvale, N.J., or the rival Blue Book published by First DataBank, a Hearst subsidiary in San Bruno, Calif. Only after Medicare's drug bill started to rocket did policy makers at the Department of Health and Human Services start closely scrutinizing their AWP payments.

They've asked the department's inspector general's office to examine how Medicare suppliers' true acquisition costs square with the program's reimbursement levels.

Claims for nebulizer drugs, the inhalants used by many asthma and emphysema sufferers, were the first studied by the auditors. From under \$80 million in 1992, Medicare's annual bill for inhalation drugs grew to \$250 million last year, most of it for a steroid called albuterol sulfate.

In a report released Thursday, the inspector general's office stated that the medical-equipment firms that Medicare reimburses at an average wholesale price-derived 40-43 cents per milliliter actually paid less than half that, on average: just 19 cents.

The report asserted that Medicare could have saved about \$94 million if its reimbursements had been based on actual wholesale prices over the 14 months covered by the study.

Another report by the inspector general produced a similar finding for feeding-tube liquids, like the market-leading Ensure products of Abbott Labs. These, the IG found, cost nursing homes 42% less than the price that Medicare bases its reimbursements on. Such products cost Medicare and its beneficiaries several hundred million dollars a year.

The inspector general currently is looking at prices for big-ticket drugs and intravenous liquids, too. Barron's has done the same, in an examination of the top 20 Medicare drugs (which account for about 75% of the program's drug spending), as well as for various intravenous solutions. Our study shows that for many drugs coming off-patent, the average wholesale prices in no way represents the true wholesale price.

For about 300 dose forms of the drugs, Barron's got the AWP's from the Red Book and the Blue Book. Then, we collected current quotes or price lists from several leading wholesaler specializing in sale to doctors, home health firms, nursing homes and hospitals.

These wholesalers included: The Oncology Therapeutics Network, a South San Francisco-based joint venture of Bristol-Myers Squibb and Axion; Florida Infusion Services of Palm Harbor, Fla.; National Specialty Services, of Nashville; and UltraCare, of Overland Park, Kan. Prices also came in from the Boulder, Colo., hospital buying group Vista Purchasing Partners.

This sampling showed that for single-source drugs still enjoying patent protection, such as Bristol-Myers Squibb's Taxol or Platinol, true wholesale prices are generally 10%-20% below published AWP's.

But for generic drugs, nearly every manufacturer's price was 60%-85% below the published average wholesale

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price. Some of the generics account for significant spending by Medicare, claiming half of the top 20 slots. Two of them, albuterol and leucovorin, are in the No. 2 and No. 5 slots, respectively.

Pricing is even more unreal worse for intravenous nutritionals and solutions, a category dominated by Abbott Laboratories and Baxter International. Catalog wholesale prices for these items are, on average, 80%-93% below those companies' AWP.

The prices from the different wholesalers were closely bunched. "There are really no special deals out there," contends Fanning, who buys plenty of drugs at wholesale himself.

If most health-care providers can get these prices, is it any wonder an industry wag says that AWP really means "Ain't What's Paid"?

The high prices on generic drugs have led investigators to seek the source of the published AWP. Back in 1992, major drug manufacturers told the inspector general's office that the Red Book, not the manufacturers, determined the AWP. But Red Book officials blamed the manufacturers.

The answers are the same today.

Phil Southerd, associate product manager of the Red Book, says it publishes prices that are faxed right from the manufacturers. "They're not our prices," he insists.

Ed Edelstein, Blue Book editor, says that, while some brand-name firms don't give him prices, generic firms do. "The AWP is the manufacturer's suggested wholesale price," he says. "It's our editorial policy to go along with that."

But Immunex, with a thriving generic cancer-drug business, says its average wholesale prices aren't its own. "The drug manufacturers have no control over the AWP published . . .," says spokeswoman Valerie Dowell.

A maker of generic inhalants gives a different answer, but off the record: "The AWP typically originate with the manufacturer."

More puzzling is the way generic AWP stay at their lofty perches, or even rise, as competition forces a drug's true wholesale price into the abyss. "The reason this is happening," suggests Michael Neff, pharmacy program administrator of Medi-Cal, California's Medicaid agency, "is that most folks in a position to pay -- even state Medicaid programs and HMOs -- generally use AWP as a benchmark for reimbursement."

In 1993, the Bristol-Myers Squibb cancer drug Vepesid came off-patent, opening the market for a generic form called etoposide. A 100-milligram dose of Vepesid had an AWP of about \$136. The first generic etoposide was Gensia Pharmaceutical's, with a market price of about \$75, but the AWP of \$142.

The second generic to market, from Pharmacia, pushed the market price to \$60, but Pharmacia set an AWP around \$140. Today, the market price for 100 milligrams of etoposide is around \$35, but Gensia actually raised its AWP last year by about 10%.

When some drug salespeople visit a doctor, says another Medicaid administrator, the salesperson lets the doctor know that his product has a bigger spread between AWP and the real price than any other generic firm.

If manufacturers deliberately maintain lofty AWP on their generic drugs, it directly profits their customers, not them. Of course, the drug makers might then gain market share and higher sales from their customers' over-utilization.

Indeed, for makers of generics, unreal average wholesale prices pose a classic social dilemma. If some, but not all, rectify their AWP, the honest makers cut their own throats. "Manufacturers have told me that if they act on their own they'll dry up their own business," says MediCal's Neff. "If I'm a buyer and one drug gives me 20% higher

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reimbursement, who am I going to go with?"

Some insurers, including Medicare, decree maximum prices for each generic drug, to avoid the alleged manipulation of AWP's. But it takes a year or so to establish a maximum price for new generics, and insurers haven't gotten around to setting prices for many doses.

"There definitely is over-utilization of these products," acknowledges a maker of inhalation drugs. "Because HCFA [the Health Care Financing Administration, the federal Medicare-Medicaid agency] is paying a somewhat arbitrary price, this has been discussed for almost three years. It's not rocket science; what's taken them so long?"

Some of the inspector general's investigators believe they've been played for fools. "We trusted the industry and the providers," says one investigator, off the record. "We didn't know how pervasive the discounting was. We thought it was available to just select providers."

Now, the Justice Department is serving "civil investigative demands" -- a kind of subpoena in antitrust investigations -- on manufacturers, asking them how those inaccurate AWP's wind up in the Red Book and Blue Book.

Baxter has received one, according to investigators, for its intravenous solutions, whose true wholesale prices -- like those of rival Abbott -- seem to be 90% below the average wholesale price. Baxter wouldn't comment to Barron's.

"The drug makers created false statements so that the doctors could make hundreds of millions of dollars," maintains an angry investigator. "If OIG doesn't get them, the Justice Department will."

Some investigators view the spreads guaranteed by extreme average wholesale prices as a kind of kickback to doctors, in violation of federal laws.

One group of infusion-industry veterans is reportedly considering attacking the problem by filing a private suit under the False Claims Act. This is the whistle-blower law that allows citizens with knowledge of fraud against the government to sue on behalf of the government and share in the recovery.

Meanwhile, the cooler-headed policymakers at the inspector general's office and in HCFA are reconsidering Medicare's drug reimbursement rules. They plan to propose their changes in the Federal Register soon.

"Medicare's been paying too much for our drugs," says deputy inspector general George Grob. "We're paying the window-sticker price when everybody else wants a discount and is getting it."

Tom Alt, of HCFA's Bureau of Policy Development, notes that any savings for Medicare will mean savings for beneficiaries, who are kicking in 20% co-payments at current Medicare prices.

Any reduction in reimbursement levels probably would have some effect on the firms that enjoy the spreads between everyday low wholesale prices and the average wholesale prices at which Uncle Sam reimburses them.

That includes oncology practice-management firms like American Oncology Resources and Physician Reliance Network, which earn significant profits on the chemotherapy drugs they administer to cancer patients. Likewise, respiratory-therapy and infusion firms like American HomePatient, Apria Healthcare, Coram Healthcare, Lincare Holdings and RoTech Medical, which owe their sensational profit margins, to various degrees, to their drug spreads.

Then, there are the drug makers themselves, including Abbott, Baxter, Chiron, Gensia and Immunex -- all with wide AWP spreads on their generic offerings.

Dr. H. Merrick Reese, the CEO of Physician Reliance, says he doubts that HCFA plans to cut reimbursement rates for cancer drugs, which he says his firm marks up only modestly.

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More likely, Medicare will go after the inhalation drugs like albuterol, says Dr. Joseph Bailes, who chairs the clinical practice committee of the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

ChemoLabs is doing what it can to ensure that the AWP tricksters start running out of fools. Located near Fort Worth Airport, Fanning's firm will supply chemotherapy drugs for insurers, shipping doses to oncologists as needed, and for a fraction of the average wholesale price.

And the most aggressive public insurers, including Medicaid programs in six states, are turning their backs on AWP.

They now base their drug payments on WAC -- the Wholesale Acquisition Cost actually paid by medical-care providers.

Blue Book editor Edelstein warns, however, that this won't end the game. "Then the manufacturers will just start fooling around with that price," he warns.

For now, says Fanning, the ChemoLab pharmacist, the bonanza drug is etoposide. Someday, he expects to see a plaque saying: "This is the house that etoposide built."

AWP: Ain'T What's Paid

-- A sample of drugs whose published Average Wholesale Price is wildly above the wholesale price available to almost any buyer. Some of these AWP's actually have risen, while real wholesale prices have plummeted. Publishers say drug makers dictate AWP's.

Use	Maker	'95 AWP	Wholesale Price	% Under AWP
Doxorubicin HCL powder, 10 mg injectable				
Chemotherapy	Adria Labs*	\$46.00	\$13.00	72%
Etoposide 100 mg in 5 ml for injection				
Chemotherapy	Gensia	141.97	34.00	76
Gentamicin Sulfate, 100 mg in 10 ml injection				
Antibiotic	Abbott	6.18	1.26	80
Intravenous Immune Globulin, 10 mg				
Chemotherapy	Baxter	640.71	266.00	58
Leucovorin Calcium, 350 mg injection				
Chemotherapy	Immunex	137.94	22.50	84
Methotrexate 250 mg injection				
Chemotherapy	Chiron	26.88	6.40	76
Vancomycin HCL 5 gm in 100 ml injection				
Antibiotic	Abbott	135.99	36.00	74
Vincristine Sulfate 1 mg injection				
Chemotherapy	Eli Lilly	34.62	6.72	81
8.5% Amino Acid sol., 1000 ml for parenteral nutr.				
TPN	Abbott	152.65	10.81	93

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50% Dextrose Sol., 500 ml in glass				
Intravenous Sol	Baxter	27.03	2.56	91
Lactated Ringer's Injection, 500 ml				
Intravenous Sol	Baxter	11.16	1.61	86
Normasol 500 ml				
Intravenous Sol	Abbott	16.86	2.04	88
Potassium Phosphate, 15 ml vial				
Intravenous Sol	Abbott	5.55	0.48	91

*Unit of Pharmacia-Upjohn

Sources: 1995 Red Book; Florida Infusion; UltraCare

FALSE CLAIMS?

-- Some of these firms make drugs, or bill insurers for drugs, that cost far less than the published Average Wholesale Price that Medicare and other insurers pay on claims. Says one wholesaler: "It may be legal, but it's certainly not ethical."

Company: Abbott Labs

Symbol: ABT

Exchange: NYSE

Recent Price: 43 5/8

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: Medicare buys \$500 million of Lupron; also \$100s-of-millions of nutritionals

Company: American Home Prods

Symbol: AHOM

Exchange: NNM

Recent Price: 45 1/2

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: Medicare/Medicaid pay for 60% of firm's respiratory and infusion services revenues

Company: American Oncology Resources

Symbol: AORI

Exchange: NNM

Recent Price: 44 1/4

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: One-third of revenues from Medicare/Medicaid; chemo drugs a big profit center

Company: Amgen

Symbol: AMGN

Exchange: NNM

Recent Price: 60 1/2

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: \$75 million in Medicare

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payments for Neupogen = 10% of drug's U.S. sales

Company: Baxter International

Symbol: BAX

Exchange: NYSE

Recent Price: 46 7/8

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: Government demands

rationale for its published prices on intravenous products

Company: Bristol-Myers Squibb

Symbol: BMY

Exchange: NYSE

Recent Price: 88 3/8

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: Cancer drugs a mainstay;

Medicare bought about 25% of U.S. sales of Taxol

Company: Chiron

Symbol: CHIR

Exchange: NNM

Recent Price: 97

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: Cancer drugs approx 5% of sales

Company: Coram

Symbol: CRH

Exchange: NYSE

Recent Price: 4 1/2

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: One-third of revenues from nutritional therapy; 27% of payments from Medicare/Medicaid

Company: Gensia

Symbol: GNSA

Exchange: NNM

Recent Price: 5 3/8

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: Largest product is generic etoposide; just got approval for generic doxorubicin

Company: Immunex

Symbol: IMNX

Exchange: NNM

Recent Price: 15 1/2

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: Cancer collaboration with American Home Products; leucovorin a \$20 million product

Company: Lincare Holdings

Symbol: LNCR

Exchange: NNM

Recent Price: 41 3/4

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Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: 60% of revenues from
Medicare/Medicaid, who are after firm's 85% gross margins

Company: Omnicare

Symbol: OCR

Exchange: NYSE

Recent Price: 56

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: Nursing home pharmacy gets
50% of sales from Medicaid/Medicare; expanding in infusion business

Company: Pharmacia-UpJohn

Symbol: PNU

Exchange: NYSE

Recent Price: 42 5/8

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: Cancer drugs approx. 9% of
drug sales

Company: Physician Practice Management

Symbol: PHYN

Exchange: NNM

Recent Price: 49 3/4

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: 45% of revenues from
Medicare/Medicaid; chemo drugs a big profit center

Company: RoTech

Symbol: ROTC

Exchange: NNM

Recent Price: 19 3/4

Medicare Reimbursement Change Might Affect: 50% of revenues
Medicare/Medicaid; 6% from chemo and nutrition therapy

Source: Company reports

NOTES:

PUBLISHER: Dow Jones & Company

CORRECTION:

Corrections & Amplifications

A table with last week's "Hooked on Drugs" article mistakenly placed the name American Home Products next to a description of American HomePatient's business. Also, albuterol is a beta-blocker. And the name of a federal Health Care Financing Administration official was misspelled. It is Tom Ault. (Barron's June 17, 1996)

LOAD-DATE: December 5, 2004